UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/034,894	12/28/2001	In Hwan Hwang	2060-3-16	1597

35884	7590	10/05/2004

LEE, HONG, DEGERMAN, KANG & SCHMADEKA, P.C.
801 SOUTH FIQUEROA STREET
14TH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90017

EXAMINER
CHOW, CHARLES CHIANG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2685	

DATE MAILED: 10/05/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/034,894	HWANG ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Charles Chow	2685

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 July 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *21-37* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *21-37* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *28 December 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date *5, 6*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____ .

Detailed Action

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: The word "bee" in "have

    bee", page 2, lines 2, is a typo error. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness
rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 21-29, 32-34, 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

    Nomura et al. (US 6,658,409) in view of Klausner et al. (US 5,572,576).

    Regarding **claim 21**, Nomura et al. (Nomura) teaches a message display method in a mobile

    communication terminal (the message display method based on sender's name in Fig. 8-9,

    Fig. 21-25, for a pager in Fig. 1, col. 5, lines 41-64; the controlling of displayed data in

    abstract; the data display method in col. 1, lines 10-12, col. 1, line 61 to col. 2, line 20),

    comprising the steps of receiving a message having message information and a message

    content (the received message contains, message information, the storing address, reception

    address, a sender code flag, a sender code, reception data, time, and the received message

    contents, in col. 6, lines 33-38); detecting the message information from the received

    message (the search sender name code from message data, step S02, Fig. 8, col. 8, lines 16-

    39; the sender code flag indicating the registered name of the sender, col. 6, lines 39-46);

displaying on a display the message information (the displaying, message information, of

sender name, Nomura, telephone number, day and time, Fig. 12-13; the displaying of

personal private data in Fig. 13, col. 9, line 21 to col. 10, line 3). Nomura fails to teach the

scrolling the message information displayed on the display. However, Klausner et al.

(Klausner) teaches the scrolling the message information displayed on the display, the

mobile, cellular, telephone (col. 12, lines 36-58, Fig. 18-19; retrieving voice, data, message

from telephone answering device TAD, abstract, steps in Fig. 15; the retrieving message

from TAD based on selected, displayed caller's name and telephone number, Fig. 12, for the

remote answering device, the mobile, cellular telephone in col. 10, line 31 to col. 12, line 58;

the user selects the voice message by using the up, down, arrow selection keys 34 and the

displayed names, to scroll the message information, displayed listed names, col. 11, lines 37-

52; the coming home to display new messages left by Mr. Lamb in col. 10, lines 7-16).

Klausner teaches the improved convenient, efficient, technique that a user can remotely,

selectively, retrieve the recorded message (col. 1, lines 14-20, col. 2, lines 17-58), based on

the displayed caller's name. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of invention to modify Nomura with Klausner's scrolling arrow key 34 for

selecting caller's name, such that the user could efficiently retrieve the recorded message

based on the displayed caller's name.

Regarding **claim 22**, Nomura teaches the display comprises one of internal or external

display of the mobile communication terminal (mobile telephone has an internal display 19,

as shown in Fig. 28-29)

Regarding **claim 23**, Klausner teaches the message information includes at least one of

message types (the storing type of data defining a type of the input data in col. 2, lines 39-42;

;a label or icon indicating the type or identification number of the associated data is displayed

in col. 25, lines 10-15; the message type icon in Fig. 16, Fig. 28-29), message list and caller

information (the message list 1-5; the sender name and telephone number, in Fig. 12-13).

Regarding **claim 24**, Klausner teaches the caller information includes at least one of caller

name, caller character and caller telephone number (the caller, sender name, telephone

number in Fig. 12-13; the two message icon in Fig. 29).

Regarding **claim 25**, Klausner teaches the selecting one of the message information as a

scroll display item from a user menu for displaying and scrolling on the display (col. 12, lines

36-58, Fig. 18-19; retrieving voice, data, message from telephone answering device TAD,

abstract, steps in Fig. 15; the retrieving message from TAD based on selected, displayed

caller's name and telephone number, Fig. 12, for the remote answering device, the mobile,

cellular telephone in col. 10, line 31 to col. 12, line 58; the user selects the voice message by

using the up, down, arrow selection keys 34 and the displayed names, to scroll the message

information, displayed listed names, col. 11, lines 37-52).

Regarding **claim 26**, Klausner teaches when the scroll display item is not selected at least one

of the caller name and caller telephone number are scrolled on the display (the at least one

caller's name and caller's telephone number are displayed on screen for scrolling, Fig. 12,

Fig. 18-19, when the scroll display item is not selected).

Regarding **claim 27**, Klausner teaches the selecting any one of the message information as a

scroll-display item from a user menu for displaying and scrolling on the display (the selecting

of any one of the caller's name, message information, on display in Fig. 12, from user menu,

col. 11, lines 37-41, for displaying and scrolling on the display in Fig. 19).

Regarding **claim 28**, Klausner teaches when the scroll display item is not selected at least one

of the caller name and caller telephone number are scrolled on the display (the at least one

caller's name and caller's telephone number are displayed on screen for scrolling, Fig. 12,

Fig. 18-19, when the scroll display item is not selected).

Regarding **claim 29**, Normura teaches the steps of detecting an activation of a first key (any

key input in 21, col. 9, lines 34-40, or display shift key in col. 9, lines 58-61), displaying the

message content selected by a user (displaying selected message or private data 2 in col. 9,

lines 48-67) when the first key is activated (any key or display shift key is activated).

Regarding **claim 32**, Nomura teaches a message display method in a mobile communication

terminal (the message display method based on sender's name in Fig. 8-9, Fig. 21-25, for a

pager in Fig. 1, col. 5, lines 41-64; the controlling of displayed data in abstract; the data

display method in col. 1, lines 10-12, col. 1, line 61 to col. 2, line 20), comprising the steps of

receiving a message having caller information and a message content (the received message

contains, message information, the storing address, reception address, a sender code flag, a

sender code, reception data, time, and the received message contents, in col. 6, lines 33-38);

displaying on a display a message icon (icon for received message, telephone number

schedule data, memo in Fig. 16, Fig. 28-29, Fig. 39), the displaying message content after

expiration of a predetermined period (the CPU performs the receiving report within the

specified time expiration, time up, before displaying message, in order to generate alarm for

the key was not activated, operated in col. 9, lines 35-67). Nomura fails to teach the scrolling

the message. However, Klausner et al. (Klausner) teaches the scrolling the message (a

mobile, cellular, telephone (the user selects the voice message by using the up, down, arrow

selection keys 34 and the displayed names, to scroll the message information, displayed

listed names, col. 11, lines 37-52; the coming home to display new messages left by Mr.

Lamb in col. 10, lines 7-16). Klausner teaches the improved convenient, efficient, technique

that a user can remotely, selectively, retrieve the recorded message (col. 1, lines 14-20, col. 2,

lines 17-58), based on the displayed caller's name. Therefore, it would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Nomura with Klausner's

scrolling arrow key 34 for selecting caller's name, such that the user could efficiently retrieve

the recorded message based on the displayed caller's name.

Regarding **claim 33**, Nomura teaches the display comprises one of internal or external

display of the mobile communication terminal (mobile telephone has an internal display 19,

as shown in Fig. 28-29).

Regarding **claim 34**, Nomura teaches a message display method in a mobile communication

terminal (the message display method based on sender's name in Fig. 8-9, Fig. 21-25, for a

pager in Fig. 1, col. 5, lines 41-64; the controlling of displayed data in abstract; the data

display method in col. 1, lines 10-12, col. 1, line 61 to col. 2, line 20), comprising the steps of

receiving a message having caller information and a message content (the received message

contains, message information, the storing address, reception address, a sender code flag, a

sender code, reception data, time, and the received message contents, in col. 6, lines 33-38);

displaying on a display a message icon (icon for received message, telephone number

schedule data, memo in Fig. 16, Fig. 28-29, Fig. 39), detecting an activation of a first key

before expiration of a predetermined period, and displaying the message (the CPU performs

the receiving report within the specified time expiration, time up, before displaying message,

in order to generate alarm for the key was not activated, operated in col. 9, lines 35-67).

Nomura fails to teach the scrolling the message. However, Klausner et al. (Klausner) teaches

the scrolling the message when the first key is activated (a mobile, cellular, telephone (the

user selects the voice message by using the up, down, arrow selection, first, keys 34 and the

displayed names, to scroll the message information, displayed listed names, col. 11, lines 37-

52; the coming home to display new messages left by Mr. Lamb in col. 10, lines 7-16).

Klausner teaches the improved convenient, efficient, technique that a user can remotely,

selectively, retrieve the recorded message (col. 1, lines 14-20, col. 2, lines 17-58), based on

the displayed caller's name. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of invention to modify Nomura with Klausner's scrolling arrow key 34 for

selecting caller's name, such that the user could efficiently retrieve the recorded message

based on the displayed caller's name.

Regarding **claim 37**, Nomura teaches the displaying message content after expiration of a

predetermined period when the first key has not been activated (the key is not operated in

S08, the time up in S11; the CPU performs the receiving report within the specified time

expiration, time up, before displaying message, in order to generate alarm for the key was not

activated, operated in col. 9, lines 35-67). Klausner teaches the scrolling the message (a

mobile, cellular, telephone (the user selects the voice message by using the up, down, arrow

selection keys 34 and the displayed names, to scroll the message information, displayed

listed names, col. 11, lines 37-52; the coming home to display new messages left by Mr.

Lamb in col. 10, lines 7-16), using the same reason for combining Klausner to Nomura.

3. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nomura in view of

Klausner, as applied to claim 27 above, and furhter in view of Youn (US 2002/0019,251 A1).

Regarding **claim 30**, Nomura and Klausner fail to teach the storing at least a portion of the

display message content when a second key is activated. However, Youn teaches this

features, the storing of the user selected portion of the displayed message, of the mobile

telephone 10 (abstract, [0003, 0008-0009, 0016], Fig. 1-3), using the STO, store, key, "save"

key in [0025]. Youn teaches the efficient technique to store the desired, selected, displayed

message, for saving the memory space of the mobile telephone [0007-0009]. Therefore, it

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify

Nomura and Klausner with Youn's store, save, key for storing selected portion of the

displayed message, such that mobile telephone could save memory space.

4. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nomura in view of

Klausner, Youn, as applied to claim 30 above, and further in view of Khoshbin (US

2004/0104,808 A1).

Regarding **claim 31**, Nomura and Klausner fail to teach the first key is the same as the

second key. However, Khoshbin teaches this features, the displaying of priority message on a

wireless device (abstract, Fig. 1, Fig. 8a-8D) having soft multifunction key 3 which allows

the different function to be performed by eh same multifunction key [0041], for the first key ,

for displaying message content, is the same as the second key for storing message. Khoshbin

teaches the same multifunction key for performing different functions for saving the physical

space for the wireless device. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time of invention to modify Nomura, Kaunser, Youn above with Khoshbin's

same multifunction key for different functions, such that wireless device could save more

physical space.

5. Claims 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klausner in

   view of Nomura, as applied to claim 32 above, and further in view of Hama et al. (US

   2002/0037,754 A1).

   Regarding **claim 35**, Klausner and Nomura fail to teach the external display of the mobile

   communication terminal. However, Hama teaches this features, a communication terminal

   comprising first main display 102, Fig. 1b, and a second sub-display 118 (Fig. 1c, abstract,

   [0012-0015, 0060, 0064, 0078-0079]. Hama teaches an improved feature for controlling the

   main display 102 and sub-display 118, such that the message can be displayed on the external

   display when the cover is closed, [0001, 0008-0013]. Therefore, it would have been obvious

   to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Klausner and Nomura

   with Hama's message displayed on external display when cover is closed, such that user

   could see the message quickly, conveniently, without opening the cover.

   Regarding **claim 36**, Hama teaches the first key is a side key (the side keys, OK key 112,

   scroll key 113 for operate the external sub-display 118, Fig. 1a to Fig. 1c, [0060, 0064, 0078-

   0079], abstract, [0013-0015]).

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

A. US 2002/0061,771 A1, May 2002, Hwang et al. (inventor) teaches the similar subject

matter (abstract, Fig. 3).

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Charles Chow whose telephone number is (703)-306-5615.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

Edward Urban, can be reached at (703)-305-4385.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to: (703) 872-9306 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,

Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office

whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Charles   Chow *C.C.*

September 22, 2004.
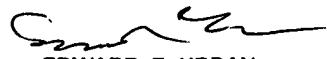
EDWARD F. URBAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600